

News and Comment
Written by Experts

STAR-BULLETIN SPORTS

Edited By
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A. A. U. THREATENS TO BAN REGATTA DAY MEET UNLESS PRIZES CHANGED

That the iron haggard of the A. A. U. may descend on the Hawaiian Rowing Association with a mighty smack became known last night, and caused a pretty flutter in rowing and general athletic circles. The Hawaiian Athletic Association, local branch of that autocratic arbiter of sport, the Amateur Athletic Union, will not give sanction to the Regatta Day program unless the cash prizes offered for some of the races are crossed off the prize list. The Hawaiian Rowing Association is defiant, and insists that it will run its own meeting in its own way, and will not tolerate interference from the H. A. A.

A rather peculiar situation exists between the A. A. U. and the rowing association, for the reason that while the three individual clubs comprising the main rowing body—Healanis, Myrtles and Puunenes—are all members of the Hawaiian Athletic Association, the Hawaiian Rowing Association is not a member. The rowing men recognize the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. for their swimming meets, but claim that it has nothing to do with rowing proper, and that sport is controlled in the States, not by the A. A. U., but by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

What About Alameda? The question now arises as to just how much the visiting Alameda oarsmen will heed the warnings and displeasure of the local A. A. U. representation. President Tuttle stated yesterday that for any registered A. A. U. member to take part in a regatta where cash prizes were offered, even if not for the race in which he was actually taking part, would professionalize him, and that the ban of the A. A. U. would be placed against the Regatta Day meeting, unless the cash prizes offered for the whaleboat and canoe races, and other events put on the program to attract entries, were cut out and cups or trophies substituted.

"The A. A. U. representatives here will take this step for the protection of the competitors themselves," said Mr. Tuttle, in explaining his position. "The Alameda rowers are all A. A. U. men and can not afford to jeopardize their amateur standing, even if the local boys like taking such chances. I sincerely hope that the matter can be adjusted by the substitution of cups for cash. Then the A. A. U. will be glad to sanction the meet."

Regatta Day will come off just as programmed, said J. B. Lightfoot, secretary of the Hawaiian Rowing Association. "Our association does not recognize the right of the A. A. U. to run rowing in the Territory. The governing body on the mainland is the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and we are contemplating affiliation with this body, either as

a branch of the Pacific Coast Association of Amateur Oarsmen, or as an independent organization. The boat club joined the A. A. U. with the understanding that our swimming records would become official. What happened? Why the very first record that was hung up here, that of Duke, was laughed at by the A. A. U. officials, who told us to send our man along and let them have a look at him in the East. It doesn't look as though the A. A. U. had been able to do much for the rowing clubs."

This seems to be the general sentiment among the rowing men, who will not tolerate interference in their affairs by the H. A. A. The latter body is just as firm in its own stand against any meeting where cash prizes are offered, and it now remains to be seen where the deadlock will be broken. Secretary Lightfoot stated that there was no doubt about the Alameda crew rowing, and that, as a matter of form, every man who poked against it would be able to show his A. A. U. card.

Puunenes Arrive. The senior and junior crews of the Puunene Athletic Club arrived from Maui yesterday morning, and yesterday afternoon took the water in their barge from the Myrtle boat house, where they are training. A large crowd of rowing critics were on hand to size up the invaders, but the Puunenes didn't unlimber themselves to any extent and contented themselves with a very gentle pull around the harbor.

Following is the personnel of the two crews: Senior—George Crook, No. 1; John McCaulay, No. 2; William Stewart, No. 3; Manager R. E. Hughes, coxswain; Fred Voeller, No. 4; H. B. Welch, No. 5; William Schlotz, No. 6. Junior—Alfred Taylor, No. 1; Geo. Murray, No. 2; William Bal, No. 3; William Chillingworth, No. 4; Frank McKinnon, No. 5; R. S. Gray, No. 6.

Local Clubs Change. The Healanis and Myrtles are working feverishly to turn out their best crews for the first, and this has necessitated some pretty strenuous changes. Yesterday afternoon the senior crew was still further shaken up when Lightfoot was taken from the junior boat and put in Dick Sullivan's place at 2 in the senior barge. This change is not necessarily permanent, and was done partly to give Sullivan a chance to work out in his pair-oar, but the fact remains that within three days five out of six men have been replaced in the senior crew. The only senior left in his seat is Grace, at bow, and within two weeks of regatta day this is admittedly the biggest shakeup in the history of Hawaiian rowing, no matter

L. MCARTY AND O'BRIEN THE REAL THING

By SHEPARD G. BARCLAY.
NEW YORK.—Two young fighters that bid fair some day to be champions have been defeated in New York rings during August. They are Luthar McCarty, of Missouri, and Young Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, veteran heavyweight trial horse, Jim Stewart, of Brooklyn. Leach Cross hung it onto the youthful Quaker lightweight.

As I figure it, these beatings were not setbacks. On the contrary, they should do worlds of good to the two young men in question, or rather to their managers, who were so foolish as to let their proteges undertake such tough fights at this stage of their careers.

Stewart is a Corner. Billy McCarty, of the Coast, who generally has shown good sense in things pugilistic, had seen Stewart fight several times, and ought to have known that McCarty was so green at the game that his brute strength alone would not enable him to win out. True, McCarty flattened Carl Morris in Missouri, but Stewart, though far from a world-beater, is considerably more dangerous than the Oklahoman. McCarty says he now will pit Luthar against other inexperienced men, and not too often at that, until he knows a bit more about the game, before he will turn him loose against Palmer or any of the negro leaders in the division.

The old Joe, Jack O'Brien, thought when his kid brother put it over Wolgast in Philly that the boy could look any of the lightweights. Better than the champion, better than the best, he figured. But he was wrong. In this case the champion is not the best. He is the original and only "cheese" champion. A whole squad of lightweights live who are able to make him wish for the end of the round.

Among them are O'Brien himself, Cross, Knockout Brown, Young Brown, Joe Rivers and Jack Britton. Did Jack make a bad mistake when he took it for granted that Wolgast was the real king, and that a victory over him meant Young Jack could trim every other man in the class. So, when he met the hardest hitter of the division, the latter beat him. Barclay Gives His Reason.

Now, since we, in our very first sentence, what club coaches and captains may say to the contrary. Undoubtedly the local clubs are working hard, and will put their best possible crews in the water, but it is childish to pretend that everything is running as smoothly as a well greased slide. If that was the case the Healanis Juniors would not have suddenly become the seniors, and two seniors suddenly placed in the freshman boat.

BLIND BOYS ENJOYS SPORT

Athletic training has reached a marvelous pitch of perfection among the boys of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, at Overbrook, Pa. Boys who are unable to see a ray of light do the hundred-yard dash in fast time, score creditably in the running broad jump, get over the bar at a fair height in the high jump and put the shot a remarkable distance, considering the handicap under which they labor by reason of their affliction.

Have Special Appliances. Special appliances help the boys both in their training and in the actual events. For instance, in putting the shot in practice a blind boy, first, assuring himself that there is no one in the line of fire, hurls a shot to which a cord is attached. By means of the cord he recovers the shot and measures the distance of his put, reckoning the number of feet and inches or the cord from the spot where he stood to the place easily found by his shot fell. It is necessary on field days for the spectators to watch themselves during the shot-putting contests, for it is up to them, and not to the boys, to keep out of the way of the weight.

In the sprint the boys run holding to a handle that is looped to a tank, or running the length of the course. With this handle held fast the blind sprinter knows he is in the lane, and

he has no fear of colliding with anything or anybody. The handle, being only looped to the wire, slips along as the sprinter moves. In one of the recent sprint races at this institution a blind boy won his contest with a young man who can see. A line of dangling cords, like those used to warn brakemen on trains of the approach of a low bridge, notifies the blind sprinters when the finish line is reached.

Good at High Jump. In the high jump it is impossible, of course, for the blind boys to beat records, but one of them actually tied with the athletic instructor of the institute in a recent contest, the instructor, of course, being able to see well. The blind boys feel the cross bar, gets his bearings and jumps. The running high jump has, of course, to be ruled out of the contests for the blind. It is only the standing high jump that he can tackle.

The running broad jump is negotiated easily, the distance being measured from the take off to the finish, the take off being anywhere the boy happens to start on his jump. The standing broad jump, of course, presents no unusual difficulty. Some very clever performances are given by the blind athletes in human pyramid building, all the evolutions being done without any signal other than a whistle from the instructor.

A. A. U. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Hawaiian Athletic Association at 4:30 next Monday afternoon, at the rooms of the Public Service Association. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and a large attendance is requested.

COUNTRY CLUB TO ELECT.

The annual meeting of the Oahu Country Club will be held at the Club House this evening, the business to be preceded by a dinner, to which club members may invite friends. It is expected that there will be a full attendance.

TWO-BALL FOURSOMES.

A two-ball foursome tournament is carded for the Country Club next Sunday. The course is in fine style, and as it has been some time since the good old style of partnership golf has been played, the chances are that a large number will drive off. Entries close at the club house Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Author—You can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself. The Other—No, and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the country!

Soakum—There is nothing more unsatisfactory than punch without a stick in it.

Tookey—Wrong again! Did you ever get a kiss from a pretty girl by wireless?

Fisher. Why should not your activities be carried on through the local government?

Paxton. Well, this station was started before the federal station—before we had a federal experiment station, and we have it well organized and I see no gain—in fact, I think it would be a decided loss to do away with the station.

Q. I don't mean that, I don't propose to do away with the local station. I want to know whether or not, if the planters interest should go on with these activities through private agencies owned and controlled directly by them, leaving the rest of the community to one side?

A. Well, if such feeling as that exists, it is entirely unfounded. The stations have worked together in every way and I think that any statements of suspicion because we are conducting an experiment station are unfounded.

Q. You don't get the idea. These are two ways in which these activities can be carried on, one is by having the government carry them on, and the other is by having private interests carry them on. Now, don't that of itself tend to create a feeling that the planters hold themselves aloof from the rest of the community?

A. I do not think that it does. Q. I have been told that it does—that is the reason I asked the question.

A. I know of no reason why it should. Q. It is inevitable that it should. A. When the federal government and territorial government become equipped for handling this kind of work, it might then be a question of turning it over.

Fisher. You have said that it takes time to work out these problems and especially the transportation facilities including the ships and the harbor facilities and the railroads and the ordinary wagon or public road, and the latter problem is one which has interested me. How do you think that is being taken care of, the actual maintenance of the common road or common highway?

Paxton. I think that as far as I know, in a general way, I think that the construction of public roads under territorial appropriations is proceeding satisfactorily. The care and maintenance of the streets in town by the county government is pretty poorly handled at the present time.

Q. I have had this question presented—It has been claimed that the Territory and the local governments have

HOW THEY STAND

It seems to be all over but the shouting so far as Washington's pennant hopes are concerned. That disastrous clash with Boston on the latter's home lot proved too much of a setback for the Clark Griffith's hopes, and on September 4 they were 12½ games behind the flying leaders. The Cubs are 5½ games worse off than New York, and still have a chance, although the Giants have been more than holding their own since Chicago went wild by crawling up to within four full games of the National League leaders.

Percentages Sept. 4.			
NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	34	37	.635
Chicago	30	44	.648
Pittsburg	73	53	.576
Philadelphia	61	66	.489
Cincinnati	55	71	.437
Brooklyn	45	78	.366
Boston	38	86	.306
AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	37	37	.500
Washington	78	51	.605
Philadelphia	75	51	.596
Chicago	63	62	.504
Detroit	58	72	.445
Cleveland	55	72	.433
New York	45	80	.360
St. Louis	44	83	.347
COAST LEAGUE.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	36	57	.601
Vernon	35	58	.595
Oakland	34	64	.568
Portland	59	70	.458
San Francisco	61	87	.412
Sacramento	51	90	.362
NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.			
	Won	Lost	Pct.
Spokane	75	59	.560
Seattle	76	60	.563
Vancouver	75	62	.547
Portland	62	72	.462
Victoria	62	73	.459
Tacoma	56	80	.412

WALDO DEFEATS H. H. HILTON AT GOLF

British Champion Sheds Briny Tears as American Dons His D'adern—Result a Joyful Surprise to U. S. Golfers

When word came over the wires a week ago that Jerome D. Travers was the new national golf champion, having defeated "Chick" Evans in the finals, local golfers began to ask each other what had happened to Harold Hilton, the British champion who came over last year and annexed the American title, and who made another golfing pilgrimage overseas this summer.

Hilton, it seems, went down in one of the early rounds, and of course eliminated as a championship possibility. Here is the story of the great English player's defeat.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 4.—The amateur golf championship of America passed out of English hands here this afternoon when Harold Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Golf club, who last year was premier golfer of the world, champion of England and America, lost on the thirty-fifth green to C. G. Waldo Jr. of Brookline, two down and one to play.

The match went almost the full distance, but Hilton was outplayed from the beginning and fought almost all day trying to cut down his opponent's lead. Hilton lost his advantage in the sixth green and never was in front again.

Waldo took the next three holes in succession and was three up at the turn. The second nine holes of the morning was a hard struggle in a blazing sun and finished with the British fire down. Both showed the strain as they left the eighteenth green at noon.

The afternoon round developed into a nerve racking spectacle. Hilton lost two of the first holes until he was seven down at the twenty-second green. Then he pulled himself together and began to fight to get on even terms.

He won the twenty-third, halved the next, won the twenty-fifth and the twenty-sixth and halved the twenty-seventh, turning back with his opponent's lead cut to four. Playing grimly, he held his opponent to halve until he could win the thirtieth. He won the thirty-first, lost the next and two down and three to go. He could not win another. Waldo held him to halve, and on the next to the last green Hilton missed a putt to win the hole and silently picked up Waldo's ball and handed it to him.

Waldo's score for the afternoon was 42. Hilton started out badly and continued to hook and slice all the way up to the fourth. He hooked into the long grass on the third. Both went into the bunker through the sixth, but Hilton lost the opportunity by getting out short and then sending a brute shot into the bunkers.

Waldo was bunkered twice in the seventh. Hilton missed a putt to win the ninth. Neither played his game, but the advantage seemed to be with Waldo.

Hilton fought gallantly for his title and left the links almost in tears. It was a nerve racking struggle. Waldo was only 3 up on the twelfth green, but the British crack never got his head above water.

"Gee, I wouldn't like to have to do that again," said Waldo, as friends and strangers crowded around him with praise and congratulations. Hilton, after grasping Waldo's hand, dolefully tried his last putt over and walked away. He moped his face and eyes with his handkerchief. "The heat is too much for me," he said. "One or two days is well enough, but this succession of hot days in America has been too much for me."

The lesson in the culinary art was so well learned by the prince that he invited his mother and father to a little dinner which he had prepared with his own hands. He served his august parents with soup, an excellent course of meat, vegetables and some nice dessert, and at the conclusion of the meal their majesties agreed that they had enjoyed an excellent dinner and they promised the prince they would soon again become his guests.

Some women marry for love, some for money and some just because

INTERESTING POINTS BROUGHT OUT BY E. E. PAXTON AT HEARING BEFORE SECRETARY FISHER YESTERDAY

Elmer E. Paxton of Alexander & Baldwin, gave interesting testimony before Secretary Fisher yesterday, which, owing to lack of space, was not published in yesterday's issue. It is as follows:

Q. I recall Mr. Swaney's statement was, generally speaking, to the effect that 10 acres would be about a minimum and that white farmers or farmers from the mainland ought to have homesteads several times that size.

A. My experience is little. Q. Mr. Ashford estimated 40 acres to the man, six or seven times as much as you.

A. I can give you exact figures on one of the plantations—3.41 acres. Q. You said that you charge them for planting and furrowing only the actual cost?

Q. In arriving at that cost do you make any charge for carrying—you mean the actual cost of labor and wear and tear of machinery?

A. Yes. Q. How large is that?

A. That I could not tell you off-hand.

Fisher. Now, you have spoken of the other experiment which, as I understand it, has to do with pineapple lands—you have built a railroad and have taken steps to see that canning facilities are increased. What assurances will the homesteader have there in regard to the charges of the canning?

Paxton. The fruit is delivered by the homesteader to the cannery and the cannery pays for the fruit delivered on the cars, on contract for 3 years.

Q. What would be the position of the homesteader at the expiration of the seven years?

A. It means that the cannery will have to renew the contract with them if it wants fruit.

Q. He will have to renew his contract or have his fruit rot on the ground.

A. It is mutual. Q. Would not the homesteader be at a disadvantage?

A. It has not worked out so far in the pineapple industry. Q. But the pineapple industry is

in its infancy—you are familiar with the way things work out elsewhere—it is reasonable to suppose that human nature is the same here as elsewhere.

A. Some people think the climate affects them, but I don't. Q. What reason is there for supposing that in a contest of that sort that the homesteader being dependent upon a single cannery without competition will not have to sell his pineapples to that cannery at the lowest price that the pineapple canner is willing to pay, and what reason is there to suppose that he—

A. I think mutual interest will prevent it. Besides I don't see what would prevent the homesteaders getting together and building a cannery of their own.

Fisher. You have spoken of the difficulty of getting capital from the mainland for railroad building, what chance would the homesteaders have?

Paxton. I think mutual interest will work towards a fair price. The difficulty is the labor problem here. The factory the pineapple factories have found it and will find it more and more difficult to get labor to run their own plantations.

Q. I am told that already the price of pineapples here has been cut in two, that is, the price for which the pineapple cannery is willing to pay for pineapples is only half of what it used to be. For instance, I have a letter here signed by Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. O. L. or O. E. Hutchinson, dated Honolulu, about a cannery at Hilo. Do you know anything about that?

A. I do not. I know there was a small cannery started there under very unfavorable conditions. It was started when the market was entirely overstocked with pines and lack of capital caused its failure.

Q. Well, of course, if that is a correct statement of the facts it would apparently indicate that the pineapple landward was at a distinct disadvantage if he had only one cannery to whom he could sell his pines.

A. Well, on this island there are several canneries.

Q. On which island?

Q. On the island of Oahu.

Q. Are those canneries so situated

that they are really competitors? A. I think they are, I would rather leave that question to Mr. J. D. Dole, he is the best authority on the pineapple industry here.

Fisher. On Maui you are having your experiment in homesteading, or rather the government is having its experiment as I understand there is only one cannery and you have served notice on the company to increase their capacity or you will put up a cannery. Suppose they do increase the capacity of their cannery, what is going to prevent them from reducing the price of pineapples?

Paxton. Another cannery may be established.

Q. How much would it take to establish a cannery there sufficient to take care of that business?

A. I don't know, about 25 or 30 thousands dollars.

Fisher. Now—well, do you believe that if that cannery should fix the price that it would try and cut that price down to a point just where it would not be so low that a competitive cannery could be established there in any probability?

A. It is likely. Q. What would be the motive of that new cannery going in there?

A. Well, an intelligent class of homesteaders going there—I have no doubt that with the cannery squeezing them down to the last cent, that they could secure capital and build another cannery.

Q. Now, in regard to the railroad which you are conducting, as I understand it, you think that that would not be profitable for awhile?

A. Probably will not be for two or three years. Fisher. That railroad is or should be in the nature of a regular municipal corporation?

A. It is under the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Q. On the mainland we think that there is room for two kinds of commissions, the State Commission and the Inter-State Commission. Is there any reason why such a system should be established here?

A. I know of no reason. I know of no necessity for it now.

Fisher. The difficulty has been

SON OF A KING IS A BOY SCOUT

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 11.—Prince Knud, the second son of King Christian X., has obtained the permission of his parents to join the boy scouts. The young prince, who is very bright, has earned the cost of his uniform by raving up his pocket money just as the other boy scouts are required to do. In drill the prince has taken a leading place and like all of the Danish boy scouts, he has learned to cook while on the march.

The lesson in the culinary art was so well learned by the prince that he invited his mother and father to a little dinner which he had prepared with his own hands. He served his august parents with soup, an excellent course of meat, vegetables and some nice dessert, and at the conclusion of the meal their majesties agreed that they had enjoyed an excellent dinner and they promised the prince they would soon again become his guests.

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